The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

An Abridgement

OF THE

Laws of Pennsylvania.

THAT the work now contemplated shall contain a complete Digest of the Laws, for the information of the State to the end of the present Session of Assembly, so far as the same may concern the Commonwealth at large.

That as there but the public Acts now in force will be inserted, the whole shall be comprized in a large octavo volume, well printed on good paper.

That an Appendix shall be added, containing a variety of Precedents (founded on the Acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers, and a copious Index to the whole.

That the work shall be delivered to the Subscribers (neatly bound and lettered) at five dollars, one half of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing and the residue on the delivery of the work.

It is a subject of regret that a knowledge of the Laws of this State has not been more generally diffused among the Citizens at large. Whatever cause this may be owing, it will, I presume, be obvious that the work now proposed will, in a great degree, contribute to lessen the evil in future, by putting it in the power of every one to acquire that necessary knowledge, without much study or expence, at the same time affording the means, to every person concerned, of carrying the Laws into effect, by the Forms of Business it contains.

COLLINSON READ.

Philadelphia, March 28th, 1800.

Subscriptions for the above Work will be taken at the Prothonotaries Offices in Pittsburgh and Greensburgh, until the first day of October next, on the terms proposed to non-subscribers on publication.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale, on Monday the 7th of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Market House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, the time of a

Negro Woman,

who has two years to serve, and a child of 15 months old, registered agreeable to law.

May 30, 1800.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at Charlestown, mouth of Buffalo Run, Berkley county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Ohio and Kanawha, and Military Land of the United States, North Western Territory, wishes to find for persons at a distance who may wish to pay taxes, or sell the land they may purchase, &c. He will be constantly on the spot, and at all times will have a convenient horse ready to go to any tract where he may be required, for that owners or purchasers may not be unnecessarily delayed.

May 17, 1800.

For Sale.

FOUR Hundred Acres of first rate Land on the Ohio, 18 miles below Wheeling, with considerable improvement, adjoining Fish River Bottom.—One Hundred and Eighty Acres of the above tract will be sold separately, with a good improvement, on Eagle creek, in the West Liberty settlement, 12 miles from the Three Islands.

The Land, or any part of it, will be sold at a very reasonable price. For terms apply to

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Esquires,

Pittsburgh, May 17, 1800.

Notice to the pasture of the sub

scriber living on Miller's run, Allegheny county, within 10 miles of Pittsburgh, on the 26th inst. a Bay MARE about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, trots and trots, has a large bell on, branded on the near buttock with the letter G, and a star in her forehead, has a small scar on her off hind leg. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

WILLIAM WINTERS.

April 28, 1800.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 19th inst. a dark bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, a small fiddle mark, and a little white on his near hind foot, not branded. Whoever delivers said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

ABNER UPDEGRAFF.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1800.

A LETTER
FROM
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER,
To His Constituents

Philadelphia, May 15, 1800.

YESTERDAY, my dear Sir, Congress adjourned, to meet, on the third Monday in November, at the City of Washington, henceforth the seat of the Federal Government. The public offices will, probably, be removed thither early in next month.

Among the most important laws of the session which has terminated, is the 'Bankrupt Act'; which has long been an object of attention in Congress, but hitherto delayed by the difficulty and extent of the subject itself, or by the pressure of matters more immediately interesting. Its operation is confined to merchants and dealers, and will be rarely felt except in great commercial towns—for a person must owe at least a thousand dollars before it can affect him—Its object is, in the first place to support mercantile credit, by protecting the rights of creditors against the fraud of dishonest, and the folly of imprudent debtors, who may waste or conceal their property while the ordinary forms of law are going on against them: and secondly to encourage fair industry and prudent conduct, by enabling honest debtors, reduced by misfortune, to give up their property, free themselves entirely from their debts, and begin the world anew; which no man will ever have the courage to do, while a load of old debts is hanging on him.

A system so new, so extensive, and operating on such a variety of unforeseen cases, will, no doubt, be found very imperfect at first, and in need of frequent revision and amendment according to the light which experience alone can afford. It may also be liable to abuse in many instances; for what human institution may not be perverted—But the example of other countries proves, that to a trading people, a bankrupt law is highly beneficial, if not absolutely necessary.

An attempt has also been made to revise the Judiciary System of the United States which is found to be very inconvenient in practice, and by no means adequate to the proper administration of justice. At present there is but one superior or circuit court of the United States, held in each state, for the trial of civil causes and the punishment of offences, throughout the whole state. The consequence is, that people who are sued in the federal courts, or prosecuted for offences against the United States, are obliged in many cases especially in the large states to attend with their witnesses, at great distance from home, and with much expence and inconvenience. These circumstances have a strong tendency to bring the laws of the United States into neglect and disrepute, by deterring people from prosecuting officers against them. In order to remove these evils, and render the the administration of justice more effectual and less burthensome, it was proposed to increase the number of courts, by dividing the larger states into two, three or four districts, with a circuit court in each.

The circuit courts are now held by the judges of the supreme court of the United States, six in number; who are obliged, for that purpose to travel, perpetually, from one end of the continent to the other. This immense labour employs almost the whole of their time, and prevents them from giving that application to the study of the law which is necessary, in order to keep up, renew, and enlarge their stock of legal knowledge. The fatigue moreover, of such continual journies, is too great to be borne for any length of time, by men of that advanced age in which the experience, maturity of judgment, and weight of character, necessary in a judge of the highest court in the nation, are usually to be found—Nor can it be expected, that men of this description will long retain employments, the duties of which require them to be so frequently and so long absent from their homes, and deprived of their domestic comforts.

Small as the number of the circuit courts now is, these circumstances render it extremely improper to compel the judges of the supreme court to hold them. In case the number being increased, it would become utterly impossible. This increase appeared unavoidable, for the reasons already stated.

It was therefore, proposed, to reduce the number of judges of the supreme court to five, and to confine them to the business of that court, which must become very considerable, and will afford them sufficient employment; and to appoint a new set of judges, for the purpose of holding the circuit courts. These were the two fundamental points of the new system which was introduced: first to increase the the number of circuit courts—and secondly, to appoint a different set of judges for holding them.

The business, however, being of great importance, and requiring much consideration, it was thought best to postpone it till next session of congress. It will then, probably, be again brought forward.

A dispute existing between the United States and the state of Georgia, relative to the title of some lands on the Mississippi, where Georgia claims a very extensive and valuable territory, which she has expressed a willingness to cede to the United States, commissioners have been appointed, on the part of the United States to adjust this dispute, and to agree on the terms of the proposed cession—should it take place, of which strong hopes are entertained, a most disagreeable cause of contention will be removed, and the United States become possessed, on terms mutually advantageous, of a very valuable territory.

In my last letter I informed you, that a motion was made early in the session, for the reduction of the army; which was opposed and rejected on the ground, that the state of things was yet too uncertain to warrant such a measure, the tendency whereof, if adopted, in the beginning of a negociation, must be to render a fair and honourable adjustment of differences less easy, by impressing the opposite party with an opinion that we were too weak, too avaricious, or too much divided, to support the measures necessary for resistance—These reasons had, in a great degree, ceased before the close of the session. It was then known, that our commissioners must have reached Paris about the 10th of March; and consequently that the fate of their mission, having, in all probability, been decided before the middle of May, could not be affected by anything to be done here after that period. The late revolution in France had also taken place. General Buonaparte had suppressed the directory and the jacobins, and erected his own power on their ruins. He manifestly aimed at acquiring popularity in France and in Europe, for his new government, by holding out the appearance, at least of a just and pacific system, if not by actually adopting it in reality. This plan would strongly incline him to a reconciliation on fair and honorable terms with America; the quarrel with which was always unpopular in France, and had become much more so, since she displayed the will and the means of resistance, and since the effect of her measures had been felt in the French commercial towns and colonies—Hence it was to be presumed, that the result of the negociation would be favourable; and several measures of a nature to confirm this opinion, and to shew that the new government wished to be on good terms with this country, were known to be adopted by it. If on the other hand, the result of the negociation should prove unfavourable, and our quarrel with France continue, it was to be presumed that general Buonaparte's failure and misfortunes in Egypt, would render him very cautious about attempting to attack a country more distant, far more powerful, and which had manifested a determination to defend itself. Should he feel the disposition, yet the formidable combination against him in Europe, would find him full employment for all the means which his country, in its present exhausted state, could furnish. And in case of a new change in the government, which might place the jacobins again in power; or of a tide of success, which might revive the former spirit of conquest, dominion, and injustice; we must have a warning sufficiently long, to enable us to provide anew for our defence; which the spirit and alacrity formerly displayed by the country when threatened with attack, gave the utmost assurance of our being able very speedily to do, should the danger return.

This change in the state of things between the beginning and the end of the session, induced the persons who opposed the motion for disbanding the army, at the former period, to be of opinion that the measure might be safely adopted at the latter. They, therefore, brought it forward themselves, and it passed into a law. The discharge of the troops is to take place on or before the 15th of June.

But as those troops are to be discharged suddenly, and sooner than was expected at the time when they were raised, it was thought reasonable and just, to make them an allowance of three months pay after their discharge; so as to enable them to look about them at their return home, and support themselves till they can get into new occupations. This was not only a just measure, but a very wise one; since it will operate as a strong encouragement to persons to enter into the service on any future occasion, when it may be necessary to prepare for defence.

This reduction of the army will probably constitute a saving, of about two millions in the expences of the year.

Many other acts were passed during the session, but they are not sufficiently important to be detailed here. Far the greater number, as usually happens, are of a temporary nature, or intended for particular purposes. The business of a government so extensive as ours, necessarily requires a great number of occasional and temporary laws; but those of a more general and permanent nature are far less numerous than is sometimes supposed.

No official or direct accounts have been received from our commissioners since their arrival in France. It is, however, known from the public prints, that they are in Paris; that they were received with great cordiality by the people of France, and with great respect by the government: and that general Buonaparte has appointed three commissioners to treat with them, one of whom is his brother. It also appears, that the French, in a great measure, abstain, at present, from molesting our vessels, except in cases where they are authorized to do so by the law of nations; and that several which were detained improperly, have been released. Thus the spirited conduct and wise measures of our government, aided and supported by the courage of the nation, are likely to produce their natural and usual effect, of avoiding a serious and destructive war on one hand, and maintaining our rights and honour on the other.

Appearances in Europe are more favourable to the hope of a general peace, than they late were. It seems certain that the Russians, satisfied with having checked the progress of France towards universal empire, and curtailed her power and her conquests, and perhaps distrustful of the views of some of the combined powers, have withdrawn their armies, and probably separated themselves entirely from the coalition. If this be true, Austria will, in all probability, soon find that more is to be got by dividing the spoil equally with France, than by continuing to contend for the whole of it; and in that case, as France will probably have the same view of things, an arrangement may soon be expected to take place between them. England, who, notwithstanding the great expences of the war has gained more by it than any other power, will then have no ratio object for its continuance; and will, most probably, avail herself of the first safe and favorable opportunity of making peace.

As to our internal concerns, the most important of them, and the only one which seems likely to agitate the public mind, is the approaching election of President. Mr. Jefferson is openly brought forward in opposition to Mr. Adams, and the utmost exertions are made to insure his success. Those who have been in the constant habit of opposing the present system of administration from the moment when it was first adopted by General Washington, its real author, to the present time, will no doubt promise a great many good things to the nation, if they can at length obtain the management of its affairs. It will however be remembered, by men of sense and reflection, that they have been employed, for years, in finding fault with and opposing every measure of the federal government; that many of those measures which they clamoured most against, have been approved by experience, the only unerring judge in matters of this kind: That the British treaty from which they predicted the most direful consequences, has secured, thus far, the peace of the country, with that nation has given us possession of the territory which before withheld from us; and has put all our former differences in a train of amicable adjustment. That our commerce, the ruin of which was confidently predicted from the operation of that treaty, has, since its adoption, flourished more than ever. That the measures adopted towards France, instead of bringing on us the exemplary vengeance of that nation, with which they never ceased to threaten us, have, on the contrary, ensured to us better treatment from it, than any other power has received; and are now, apparently, in a fair way of producing an honorable and satisfactory accommodation: That our navy, which those persons opposed to the utmost, cried out against as too expensive to be supported, and ridiculed as too inconsiderable to do any good, has protected our commerce, raised our national character, and taught the French to respect our rights: That since the establishment of this navy, our commerce has recovered from the depression into which the depredations of France had plunged it, and become more prosperous than before. That our national credit, the ruin of which they foretold, is high and firm: And finally that the army, which they charged the supporters of administration with having raised for sinister purposes, is laid down by its authors themselves, as soon as there was a reasonable ground to believe that it had become unnecessary.

Men of sense and reflection will recollect these circumstances; and they will ask themselves, what more could any administration have done? Party-men, who are heated by constant opposition to all that has been done, and view every thing with a prejudiced eye will no doubt say that more might have been done had their advice been followed; but for this we have nothing but their word; and it is just as fair, to suppose that less would have been done, had their advice been followed. They have predicted much evil which we know has not happened. May we not safely conclude, from this, that their predictions about the good effects of following their advice, would have proved equally falacious?

When we were engaged in a dispute with England, Mr. Jefferson's friends, and I presume himself, strongly urged the most violent and high handed measures. To make a single attempt at negociation, before resort was had to measures of compulsion, was stigmatized by them as pusillanimity and meanness. Nothing but sequestration of property, and prohibition of intercourse would suit them. When we afterwards got into a dispute with France, which was manifestly forced upon us by the injustice and aggressions of that nation, the same persons wholly changed their tone. They were then all mildness and submission, talked of nothing but the horrors of war; insisted upon negociation after negociation; perpetually held up to view our own weakness, and the power and vengeance of France; and even when the second embassy was driven off, and a tribute demanded, still persisted in opposing every measure of defence or preparation, for fear it should

ble in effect. When perfons act thus incon
ftently, it is not for me to aſcribe to them
but their conduct is influenced more by paſſion
arty ſpirit, animoſity againſt one another, an
proper attachment to another, than by an en
ghtened and wiſe regard to the intereſt of their
n country? Ought we not to liſten with cau
on to the counſels of men, who are ſo much
tore under the guidance of paſſion than of reaſon?
When their former predictions have been to fully
efuted by experience, ought we not to diſtruſt
eir preſent profeſſies? Is there not every reaſon
believe, that had their advice been formerly
ollowed, we ſhould have been plunged into the
ar againſt the Engliſh, and now in a ſtate of ſub
ction to France, under the name of an alliance;
s we know ſome other countries to be? Should
ot this teach us the danger of liſtening to them
ow.

After all what do theſe perſons expect to gain
r the country, by a change of adminiſtration?
Vhat can they hope to do, which is not already
one? Will they make peace with France? It
in a train of being made. Will they reduce
e army? It is reduced. Will they repeal the
Alien and Sedition Laws, about which they have
ſed ſo loud and ſo unfounded a clamour? They
ſpire of themſelves next ſeſſion; and the occa
on for them having ceaſed, nobody thinks of
newing them. Will they diſcharge the public
bt? Proviſion is already made for its diſcharge.
they mean only to do things of the kind, which
e already done or doing, there is no need o
tting them in. It can do no good to the pub
, although it may gratify them full of power,
eir animoſity againſt their opponents, or their
rty ſpirit. If they mean to deſtroy all that
as heretofore been done: to overſet the funding
ſtem, and abolith the public debt without pay
, to refume their old and favourite ſyſtem of
French alliance and a war againſt England,
hereby the payment of Britiſh debts may be
oſtponed; to deſtroy the navy, whereon reſts
r only hope of reſpect abroad, and complete
urity at home; in ſhort, to repeal all the laws
ich they have oppoſed, and to throw every
ing into confuſion; if all this be their meaning,
y will do infinite miſchief, and ought to be
pt out, as they have hitherto been.

If under the preſent ſyſtem of adminiſtration
country has proſpered. If peace has been
ſerved with honour, during a conflict which
involved almoſt every nation except ourſelves.
commerce has been protected, induſtry made
ouriſh, public credit maintained, tranquility
ſerved at home, and the character of the na
n reſtored abroad: I aſk, what more could any
min iſtration have done? and where is the need
a change? Shall we act like fooliſh children,
ho throw away their play things, and take new
es, merely becauſe they are tired of the firſt?
hall we imitate the conduct of prudent men,
o retain in their ſervice and confidence thoſe
whom their affairs have been managed with
ſkill and ſucceſs? If you had an overſeer, who
ten years together had made good crops and
pt your plantation in excellent order, would
u turn him away, merely becauſe ſome other
an, whom you know little or nothing about,
ould come and tell you, that he would manage
tter if employed?

We know the preſent adminiſtration by the
ſults of their actions. Thoſe who are to ſuc
ed them, we know only by the fair
es of their profeſſions, their perſeverance in fruſt
ding and the failure of all their former predic
ns. It is, therefore, in my judgment, fooliſh
doſo to adhere to the former, and leave the
tter where they are.

In order to effect this purpoſe, it is neceſſary
fix on two men, in both of whom thoſe who
e diſpoſed with the meaſures of adminiſtration
opted by Waſhington, and purſued by his ſuc
ſor can confide; and to ſupport them both as
reſident. This neceſſity is impoſed on us by
conſtitution; which directs that every elector
ll vote for two perſons, and that he who ob
ns the higheſt number of votes, ſhall be Pre
ent, and the next to him Vice Preſident. Mr.
ms and general Pinckney, have been propoſed
candidates, to be voted for together; with the
pe and with that Mr. Adams may be Preſident,
account of his long ſervices, his well tried
ue, the fidelity wherewith he has diſcharged
duties of his office, and the ſucceſs which has
ended the leading meaſures of his adminiſtra
n. Both, however ought to be ſupported, be
uſe no one ought to be preferred to the
er, and becauſe it both are ſupported together,
e will be more probability of ſecuring one of
m than if either ſhould run ſingly. Should
ral Pinckney obtain the higheſt vote, there
being no doubt that the public affairs will be in
hands. We know his talents, his induſtry,
knowledge of buſineſs, his integrity, his at
ment to republicaniſm, and his ardent love
his country. We know alſo that he is a firm
nd and ſupporter of Waſhington's ſyſtem of
miniſtration, whereby this country has been
ntained in proſperity and honour, and which
the object of Mr. Adams's opponents to
ert. By ſupporting theſe two gentlemen
ll our minds, we give ourſelves the beſt
ble chance of maintaining the preſent order
things; of giving ſtability and permanency to
good meaſures, which muſt be deeply ſtricken by
ent and violent changes of adminiſtration
of enc ublic ſervants to do well, by
ming i fidence of the nation, tho
ve its affairs with fidelity and

ſir, that you will pardon me
with theſe obſervations, and
be conſidered as impro er o
y have been drawn from me

by a ſtrong conviction of the importance of the
ubject, to the honour and happineſs of a country
which we both love, and to the permanency and
ucceſs of a government which we both admire.
I am, moreover, about to cloſe, perhaps for-
ever, my political career, they may be conſider-
ed, in ſome ſort, as the laſt words of a departing
friend, which, as they are uttered in ſincerity,
we always flatter ourſelves will be received with
kind indulgence.

I have formerly mentioned to my friends, a
determination which I ſome time ago made, to
withdraw from public life, in order to devote
myſelf wholly to my profeſſion I purſuits; a de-
termination which the ſtate of my affairs has long
required, and now renders indiſpenſable. The
reaſons which have induced me heretofore to poſt
pone it, and which I was ſo happy as to find ap
proved by my conſtituents, have now ceaſed. I
have therefore reſumed it; and I think it my du
ty to announce it in this manner. It furniſhes
nothing for me to regret, except me being com-
pelled, by the attention which every man is
bound to pay his own ſituation and affairs, to
chooſe a place of reſidence, diſtant from thoſe
who have favoured me from early life, with their
confidence and affection, and to whoſe indulgent
partiality I am proud to acknowledge myſelf in-
debted for whatever of ſucceſs I have obtained
in life. Wherever I may be, or however ſituat-
ed, I ſhall always be proud to remember, and to
acknowledge, that when I was a youth without
connections, without acquaintances,
a ſtranger in a ſtrange land, the Diſtrict of Ninety-
Six came to the bottom, and cherished me as its
own child; and that through every change of
circumſtance, it has ſtill continued to give
proofs of kind and affectionate attachment. The grate-
ful and affectionate ſentiments which this recol
lection is calculated to inſpire, ſhall go with me
to my retirement, and be conſtantly cherished in
my heart, as long as I ever ceaſe to conſider my-
ſelf as a citizen of Ninety Six Diſtrict, and re-
gard the ſtile of her adoption.

Excuſe me, my dear ſir, if in this I am wan-
dering from my purpoſe; which was to inform
you and my other conſtituents, that I ſhall reſign
out the direction which I was formerly choſen
but cannot be a candidate at the approaching election,
and to bid you and them all a long farewell.

ROBERT G. HARPER.

By JOHN ADAMS,

President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the late wicked and treaſo-
nable inſurrection againſt the juriſdic-
tion of the United States, of ſundry perſons in the
counties of Northampton, Montgomery, and
Bucks, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, in the year
one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine,
having been ſpeedily ſuppreſſed, without any of
thoſe calamities or horrors uſually attending re-bel-
lion.—Whereas, in peace, order, and tranquillity to
the laws of the United States were reſtored in the
aforeſaid counties, and the deluded, miſguided
and miſinformed inhabitants of the ſaid counties have return-
ed to a proper ſenſe of their duties; whereby it is
become unneceſſary for the public good that any
future proſecutions ſhould be commenced or car-
ried on againſt any perſon or perſons, by reaſon
of their being concerned in ſaid inſurrection:
WHEREFORE BE IT KNOWN, that I
JOHN ADAMS, Preſident of the United States of
America, have granted, and by theſe preſents do
grant, a full, free and abſolute PARDON, to
all and every perſon and perſons concerned in the
ſaid Inſurrection, except as is hereafter excepted,
of all treaſons, miſpriſions of treaſon, felonies,
miſdemeanors, and other crimes by them reſpec-
tively done or committed againſt the ſaid United
States, in all or either of the ſaid counties, be-
fore the twelfth day of March, in the year one
thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-nine; except-
ing and excluding therefrom every perſon who
now ſtandeth indicted or convicted of any treaſon,
miſpriſion of treaſon or other offence againſt the
ſaid United States; hereby reſtoring and reſtor-
ing unto all perſons, except as before excepted,
all rights and penalties incurred or ſuppoſed to be
incurred for or on account of the ſaid offences.

Given under my hand and the ſeal of the
United States of America, at the city
of Philadelphia, this twenty-firſt day
(L. S.) of May, in the year of our Lord one
thouſand eight hundred, and of the
Independence of ſaid States, the twen
ty-fourth.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the Preſident.
CHARLES LEE,
Now executing the Office of
Secretary of State.

Foreign Intelligence.

STUTGARD, March 5.

WE impatiently expect the reſult of the
overtures of peace which have certainly
been made by the French government at different
times during the laſt month, if we may judge from
the number of couriers who have ſucceſſively ex-
ceeded to Vienna, both from Straſburg
head quarters at Donaueſchingen. Ac
per of Upper Suabia, the miniſter
erial majeſty has not yet made any
rding to the Stutgard Gazette, the ne
hoſtilities finitely broken off; for e
ters ſay that Auſtria has refuſed to
but in concert with England. A German print
quotes, on the other hand, a bulletin of Vienna
of the 22d, which announces that negociations
will be opened without delay.

HAMBURGH, March 14.

Hoſtilities had not on the 9th inſtant commen
ed on the Rhine, and the armies in Italy conti
nue nearly inactive. Buonaparte's labours to
detach Auſtria from the coalition, and ſeeks to
open a protected negociation; but a vaſt variety
of circumſtances concur to impreſs a general be-
lief that the emperor will reſiſt his overtures, and
proſecute the war.

On the 4th inſt. general Kray left Vienna to
proceed to the head quarters at Donaueſchingen.
The Archduke, it is apprehended, will be obliged
by illneſs to retire.

A general attack upon Genoa, by ſea and land
was to have taken place on the 25th ult. but was
delayed in conſequence, it is ſaid, of propoſitions
having been made by the French commandant to
general Ott, for its evacuation. Thirty com-
munalties in the valley have riſen againſt the
French, and aided the advance of the Auſtrians.
At Fontano Buona, the republicans were beaten
by the inſurgents, with the loſs of 600 men; and
at Chivari and Rapallo, they amounted to 8000
men.

Switzerland is the ſcene of inteſtine commotion
and menaced by the Imperialiſts in each direction.
A ſtrong column on the 24th ult. was on its
march from the Milaneſe for the ſouth of Helve-
tia, where the French were aſſembled in force.—
In the Griſon and Vorarlberg countries the Auſtri-
ans amount to 30,000 men.

LONDON, March 17.

If it be true that the Emperor of Germany ſe-
riouſly wiſhes to make his life dispaired of, it forms
a crisis peculiarly intereſting to the politics of
Europe, at this remarkable period. It muſt ne-
ceſſarily influence the Cabinet of Vienna in the
negociation which is now pending with the French
republic, ſince it is moſt material to the Houſe
of Auſtria that they ſhould not have their dispute
or territory to cloſh with the conteſt they will
have to undergo for the ſucceſſion to the dignity
of Emperor. The ſucceſſion is not ſettled the
King of the Romans is not appointed; and
progreſs of the French Revolution has made
a change in the Germanic Body as would
make the election extremely hazardous. I
ſhewed that the intereſt of the King of Pruſſia
would prevail over that of every other candidate.
This is not all. The death of the Emperor would
excite perhaps, from the various and contend-
ing intereſts of the hereditary dominions, a
double regency, in one of which the Empreſs
would have the ſway, and in another the Archduke
Charles. The poſſible difficulties are likely
to induce the Cabinet of Vienna, to liſten in the
preſent moment to the propoſitions of Buonaparte
with a view, by accepting of the terms which he
offers, to ſecure his friendſhip in favour of the
party which have now the power, and which, in the
event of the deceaſe of the Emperor, may require
his aid. It is by no means improbable, therefore,
that the negociation between the French and Au-
ſtrians will be ſpeedily brought to an amicable
concluſion.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

March 21.

We ſtated two days ago that the preparations
for the armament intended for an expedition to
the Mediterranean had relaxed: we might have
ſaid, perhaps, that they were wholly ſuſpended,
we truſt they will never be revived. The proſpect
of a pacification between the French and Auſtrian
is the obvious reaſon for this change of plan.
If Buonaparte ſhall ſucceed in making peace
with the Emperor, it is moſt probable that he
will direct all the efforts of France againſt Great-
Britain; and ſo important diſpoſitions were
not haſtily intercepted, it has been diſcovered
that the views of the French government were
againſt the Weſt-India iſlands; where they hope
to make a diverſion againſt our expeditions.
Moſt reaſonable diſpatches to their agents at
St. Domingo fell into our hands, by which we
were informed of a deſign to ſend over to Jamaica
a number of Lazy emiſſaries to ſtir up the negroes
to inſurrection and maſſacre. By this information
miniſters were enabled to take meaſures in time
to prevent villainous attempts, and to ſeize the
inſtruments of miſchief the very moment of their
arrival in the iſland. This was the plan of the
projected efforts of Buonaparte; but though he ma-
naged this diabolical ſcheme of hoſtility, which
no example on our part in La Vendee can recon-
cile with the maxims of legitimate war, yet our
government cannot overlook the neceſſity of ta-
king precautions for the ſecurity of an iſland ſo
valuable; and accordingly we find, that though
the expedition is ſuſpended, a number of ſenci-
ble regiments are now embarking for Gibraltar,
to ſupply the place of regular troops, which are
to be ſent from thence to the Weſt Indies.

[*Morning Chronicle.*]

Mr. Sitgreaves, one of the American commiſ-
ſioners for ſettling the claims under the treaty be-
tween this country and the United States, arri-
ved in England a few days ago, to make repre-
ſentations to our government, and to ſtate and
explain the difficulties that have ariſen upon the
ſubject.

Buonaparte has ſent to Vienna, on a confi-
dential miſſion, his private ſecretary General
Clark. The conſul has placed in the Hall of the
Thuilleries the buſt of our firſt Duke of Marlbo-
rough.

The vigour of the warlike preparations making
in the Imperial Hereditary Dominions exceed
any thing hitherto known. Hungary has offered
26,000 recruits, and in caſe of need, a
cavalry.

The French begin to be in motion in th
of Switzerland, and they have got conſi
reinforcements at Nice, and Genoa, t
Kleinau, in a reconnoitering party, cut
made priſoners of a ſtrong French detach
General Lavalette, Adjutant-General t
naparte, on the 4th inſt. paſſed through th
quarters of the Archduke with diſpat
Vienna.

Amongſt the different Propoſals of Peac
by Buonaparte to the Emperor, he offe
withdraw the French from Italy, and propoſe the
Rhine as the boundary of France.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has ordered official no
tice to be given to the Courts of Berlin and Dreſden
of the return of his troops from Germany. It is
reported that the corps of Conde is to be employ-
ed againſt Malta.

Lord Minto has received a Courier from Pa-
lermo, ſtating the capture of a French frigate
from Alexandria to Toulon, with 14 French
officers from the army in Egypt on board from
the army, ſigned by all the officers, to be ſent
Directory, repreſenting the wretched ſituation in
which Buonaparte had left them.

March 26.

We this morning received Paris papers to the
21ſt inſt. one day later than
on Saturday. A proclamation of the firſt Conſul
was delivered to the Legiſlative body, by which
the ſittings of that body were prorogued from this
22d of March to the 1ſt of April.

We have great ſatisfaction in informing our
readers that our private letters from Germany, as
well as the public accounts, all agree in repreſent-
ing the anſwer given by the court of Vienna to
the overtures made by Buonaparte, as conformable
in all reſpects to that which was recommended by
our miniſters. It appears that on the baſis on
which a ſeparate peace was propoſed to the King
of Great-Britain, a ſeparate peace was propoſed
to the Emperor of Germany. Both have accepted
of a ſeparate peace, and both have ſtated, in an-
ſwer to the communication, that the diſpoſition of
the Chief Conſul, and his power to act up to the
propoſition (whatever it might be) muſt be judged
of, not by profeſſions, but by experience.

Rumour, however, ſtates that freſh overtures
have been made to the court of Vienna by Buo-
naparte, and we are even told, that the Britiſh go-
vernment is in expectation of another courier from
Paris.

The combined French and Spaniſh fleets re-
mained long in Breſt harbour on Thurſday laſt.

Sir Alan Gardner, with ſeven ſail of the line
and two frigates, part of the channel fleet has paſſed
into Plymouth to refit and victual.

The great commercial houſe of Boyd, Benfield
and Co. has at length been declared Bankrupt in
the gazette. Previous thereto government had
made ſeveral exertions in favour of the proprietors
could be found. The amount is ſaid to be very
great, for which the creditors have ſigned a
and adjourned for a month, when the affairs
Boyd and Co. was to be laid before the Court of
Chancery; and ſo much of which was to be ſettled on
Mr. Benfield's bills, on account of India, which
cannot be brought forward. It is believed that Mr. Benfield's effects in India will be equal to anſwer this
deficiency.

March 25.

All the reſolutions which compoſe the ſyſtem
of the Union between England and Ireland hav-
ing now paſſed the Irish Parliament, they will
forthwith be brought into the Engliſh houſe, and
ordered to be printed, preparatory to the diſcuſſion
of them. It is ſuppoſed that the diſcuſſion will
not be entered upon till after the Eaſter receſs.

American Intelligence.

BALTIMORE, May 10.

On Friday laſt Ebenezer Sneider's late de-
puty poſt maſter, at Georgetown, Cross Roads,
Kent County, Maryland, was indicted in the cir-
cuit court, held at Annapolis for ſtealing and
embezzling a letter directed to Mr. John Glow,
of Georgetown, and for ſtealing out of the ſame
certain bank bills of one hundred dollars each.
He was tried, found guilty, and ſentenced by the
court to receive thirty nine laſhes and ſeven years
imprisonment at hard labour. After receiving
the firſt part of his ſentence, in which he fainted
at the laſt blow, and continued ſenſeleſs for two
hours, he was on Saturday lodged in the jail of
this city, to undergo the latter part of his ſentence.
The juſt severity of his puniſhment, it is hoped,
will long preſerve ſociety from the repetition of
a ſimilar and ſo frightful a crime.

A few days ago, a Miſs Firm, the daughter
of a rich citizen of London, was married to a
Mr. HOOKE, without a guinea: the lady's for-
tune being 20,000l. which the huſband got at
firſt ſight, the DRAFT may well be called MIRA-
CULOUS!

COUNTERFEITS.

The public are again cautioned againſt receiv-
ing counterfeit 10 dollar notes of the bank of
the United States. Theſe notes are ſo well exe-
cuted, that no one has a ſuſpicion of them until
they are detected in the bank. Immenſe quan-
tities of them have been put into circulation, and
the number have been impoſed upon retailers
give gr ſuſpect that ſome ſcoundrel is
this mo oyed in paſſing them in Balti-
more.
It be public to be watchful, for a neſt
of ſuch hould be hunted up. All the

…tes that have been detected are marked with … red A. which makes them the more eas… discovered, as there are very few good notes … circulation with that mark. The cashier's sig… ture is in general rather large, the president's … so well done; the rest of the note is the same … the true one, and what they have always … ed in heretofore, GOOD PAPER, they have … remedied, as the paper of many of them … equal to most bank paper.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

It is stated in a New-York paper of Saturday … that the returns for members of assembly and … senate, in that state, give a majority of 10, in the … assembly, to the democratic interest, and a majo… rity of 9, in the senate, to the federal interest.

A humourous writer, in speaking of Buona… parte's late transformation of power in France … makes the following jocose observations:—"What think you of Buonaparte now? Has he … not managed matters excellently for the "Re… public?" for it is obvious that the present form … of government is that of the purest democracy; … it appears to me like a grand FEAST, where a par… cel of hungry fellows have exercised their knives … and forks until they have reduced almost the … whole to perfect EQUALITY, and left nothing re… maining but the BONY PARTS."

A Half Sheet of the LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES accompanies this paper.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni expo… nas to me directed, will be exposed to sale … at public vendue, on Friday the 23d instant … at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh … the following described property.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, … situate on the west side of the Allegheny river, … near the waters of Slippery Rock, adjoining … lands of Robert Reed, George Wilson, James … Kelso, and John Welch. Taken in execution … as the property of James Buchanan, at the suit … of Cook and Hamilton.

The moiety of two Lots, situate in the Town … of M'Kee's Port, No. 181, and No. 182, on the … east side of Second and Walnut streets, fronting … Second street 70 feet, thence along Walnut street … west back, with a one house and kitchen, … one stable both and a double stable—also, … an Out Lot, containing 2 acres and one quarter, … adjoining Lot No. 182 M'Kee's Port, adjoining lands … of John M'Kee, the heirs of Robert M'Kee, and … the gaol road. Taken in execution as the pro… perty of Samuel Bailie, at the suit of Faunley …

One tract of land, containing 411 acres and … allowance on the east side of French creek … in Power's district, adjoining lands of Robert … Hamilton and John Wilkins, jun.—one half … part of a tract of land, containing 396 acres, more or … less, situate in Wilson Power's district, No. 2, … on the east side of French creek, adjoining lands … of Robert Finney and David Mead—one tract … containing 5 acres, situate in Mead Island … Town Lot No. 2, situate in Meadville, … adjoining Lot No. 43, with a frame house and log … kitchen thereon—one other Lot, No 43, on said … town, with a log house thereon—one other Lot, … in said town, with a log house thereon—one other Lot, No 108 and No 109, … on the Diamond of said town. Taken in … execution as the property of Samuel and Nicho… las Lord, at the suit of Robert and John Bro… therton, for the use of William Miller.

One Lot, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, … marked in the general plan, No. together … with the appurtenances. Taken in execution as … the property of William Wilson, deceased, at … the suit of Mackey and Cochran.

Three acres of land, adjoining the Ohio river, … in Moon township, with a horse mill thereon, … taken in execution as the property of James … Smith, at the suit of Joseph Thornburgh.

Two hundred acres of land, situate in Pitt … township, adjoining lands of Francis Wilson, … —— Moore, —— Taylor, and John Powell. … Taken in execution as the property of Thomas … Henry Miller, supervisor of the … district of Pennsylvania, for the … United States.

One Lot, No. 43, containing about … one acre, with a tenement thereon, situate … in Franklin, on the bank of Big Beaver … creek, adjoining the out lots of the town of … Franklin, Taken in execution as the property of … the heirs of William Irwin and …

One lot of ground, situate in the Borough … of Pittsburgh, marked on Colonel … Stephenson's plan of said town, No. 174, containing … 22 feet front on Water street, and 80 feet deep with … the appurtenances—one messuage, and lot of … ground, situate in the Borough aforesaid, marked … in the general plan, No. 212, containing 60 feet … front on Liberty streets, and 160 feet back to Se… cond street—also, one other lot situate in the … Borough aforesaid, No. together with the … appurtenances—one thereof, situate in the Alleg… heny, about two miles above the said Bo… rough, containing 33 acres 3 quarters and 37 … perches, with the appurtenances—one tract of … land, situate in Moon township, adjoining lands … of —— Kerr, —— Kelly, —— Creigh, and others, con… taining 353 acres and allowance, with the ap… purtenances. Taken in execution as the pro… perty of William Wilson, deceased, at the suit … of Joseph Simon.

One Lot, No. 1, containing half an acre, … with a square log house 24 feet by 20, situate in … Middletown, on the Ohio river. Taken in ex… ecution as the property of Samuel English, at … the suit of Francis Hamilton,

All the above property to be sold by me,

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, June 3, 1800.

MILITIA ELECTIONS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the … Militia of the County of Allegheny, to hold … their ELECTIONS for FIELD OFFICERS, … agreeably to act of assembly of the 9th April, … 1792, as follows:

First Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Thomas B. Patterson, to elect at the … house now occupied by John Finley, Esq. in … Mifflin township, on Thursday the 12th June.

Fourth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Lowhead, to elect at the house now … occupied by Charles Harah, in Elizabeth town… ship, on Friday the 13th instant.

Second Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel M'Neir, to elect at the house now oc… cupied by William Elliot, in Pitt township, on … Saturday the 14 instant.

Third Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Samuel Wilson, to include that part of … Washington county annexed to Allegheny, to … elect at the house now occupied by John Byers, … in Moon township, on Monday the 16th instant.

Sixth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Strout, to elect at the house now occu… pied by Hugh Cunningham, in bounds of said … Regiment, on Wednesday the 18th instant.

Eighth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Gilleland, to elect at the house now oc… cupied by John M'Bride, in bounds of said Re… giment, on Friday the 20th instant.

Fifth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel M'Dowell, to elect at the house now … occupied by James M'Claran, on the Franklin … road, nine miles from Franklin, on Thursday … the 24th instant.

Seventh Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant … Colonel Foster, to elect at the house now occu… pied by Daniel Henderson, at Le Bœuf, on Sa… turday the 28th instant,

At which times and places attendance will be … given, by

SAMUEL EWALT,
Brigade Inspector of Allegheny County.

June 2, 1800.

I HAVE for SALE the following *DEPRECI… ATION TRACTS OF LAND*, in *Cumber… land's District*, on the waters of Conequanessing … and Bull creek, about 28 or 30 miles from Pitts… burgh, viz.—

No. 208	No. 226	No 273
209	227	214
210	228	265
211	232	266
212	233	267
213	234	272
225	235	260
259	255	261

in all about 6000 acres. For further particulars … enquire of me in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL.

June 4, 1800.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in … Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the taylor … trade, named *William Book*, about 15 years of … age. Whoever will bring him home shall receive … the above reward, but no charges.

ANDREW JAMISON.

June 4, 1800.

N. B. He stole and took with him a single … cased silver Watch, maker's name, John Ward, … London. It offered for sale, watchmaker's re… commendation. Information to the subscriber, … who will give Two Dollars Reward for the watch.

Questions to Merchants, Store-…

I PRAY Gentlemen, is a perfect Standard … of Discount, or interest, calculated on … every Dollar (without exception) from 1 to 2,000 … from one day to sixty four days inclusive, at six … per cent. with notes from 5, 7 and 8 per cent. … of any value; whether used as a Standard, or as … a check upon the enquirers' own calculations?

2d. Is it of any importance to know the best … methods of computing the exchanges, between … this country and the principal maritime trading … places in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, … Prussia, Poland, Germany, Holland, Flanders, … Spain, Portugal, Italy, in several of the Wind… ward and Leeward West India Islands, and many … ports in the East Indies?

3d, Is a Table of all the Coins and monies of … account, in the aforesaid places, of any use?

4th, Are the Coins and Monies of account, in … the aforesaid places, when reduced to Dollars … and Cents, of any service?

5th, Is a Table of Compound Interest of any … utility?

6th, Is the Table, by which the Banks deter… mine the value of gold, desirable?

7th, Is the amount of Interest, accurately cal… culated for each month from one to twelve … months, and on every dollar (without exception) … from 1 to 2,000, of any value?

8th, Is a Table of all the post-towns in the … United States, and rates of postage therewith, of … any use?

9th, Will not all these together make a book, … as generally useful and convenient as ever enter… ed a counting house or store?

10th, Will not the whole, when comprized … in a quarto volume of from 200 to 250 pages, be … worth Two Dollars?

And lastly, Is the person, who at the expence … of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS undertakes to … perform *upwards of one hundred and sixty thousand … calculations of Interest*, and of giving all the pre… ceding information to the public *in the most com… plete manner*, deserving of your ENCOURAGE… MENT and SUPPORT?

If the answer is in the affirmative, you are in… dividually and respectfully invited to subscribe to … one of the Specimen Books, exhibited at the … City Tavern, Hardy's Hotel, Francis's Hotel, … the Indian Queen, Dunwoody's Tavern, the … Franklin Head, and at the George.

It is proper to state, that the work will not … be executed, unless *fifteen hundred subscribers* are … obtained, for Four Thousand Dollars is too much … to hazard.

NOTHING TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, … neither will it be expected of subscribers to take … the work when published, if it is not delivered … rigorously conformable to my agreements with … the public, expressed in the conditions affixed to … the specimen books, each of which consists of … six detached pages of the work.

I am, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your humble servant,

JOHN ROWLETT,
Accountant, Bank of North America.

POSTSCRSPT. THE WORK IS DEDICATED … BY PERMISSION, to the President and Director… of the Bank of North America, and has already … received the patronage of JOHN ADAMS, … President of the United States; of THOMAS … JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United … States, and President of the Senate; a large … number of the Senators and Members of the … House of Representatives of the United States; … and of the Presidents and Directors of the differ… ent Banks UNANIMOUSLY. *The Specimen Book … in the Bank of North America, is filling very fast … with subscriptions*, SOME FOR 2 COPIES, SOME … FOR 3 COPIES, AND SOME FOR 5 COPIES, *and I … take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging all … favours.*

*** Gentlemen having business at either of … the Banks may subscribe there as well as at the … Taverns, &c. already mentioned.

[*Copy Right secured according to Act of Congress, on … 31st January* 1800.]

A New Advertisement.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE KEEPERS AND … TRADESMEN IN GENERAL, &c.

Gentlemen,

I FEEL a peculiar pleasure in stating, that you … have so generously and generally come for… ward and subscribed for my work, that (notwith… standing all the provisoes heretofore made by me) … *the Coins and Monies of Account of the principal … trading place in* RUSSIA, SWEDEN, DEN… MARK, NORWAY, PRUSSIA, POLAND, … GERMANY, HOLLAND, FLANDERS, ITA… LY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, *in several of the* … WINDWARD *and* LEEWARD WEST IN… DIA ISLANDS, *and many Ports in the* EAST … INDIES—the whole to be reduced to Dollars … and Cents; and the best mode of computing the … Exchange with those places explained: together … with *a large Sheet-Table of calculations at Compound … Interest at 6 per cent. the Tables used in Banks for … the determination of the value of Gold; the interest … of each month from one to twelve months, on every … Dollar (without exception) from one to two thou… sand; and a Table of all the Post-Towns in the … United States; besides much other general useful … information.*—shall positively be added to the … work, entitled,

ROWLETT'S
TABLES OF DISCOUNT, OR INTEREST

On every Dollar (without exception)

From one to two thousand; thence *on every ten … sixty, and five hundred, to five thousand, from … one day to sixty-four days inclusive, at six per … cent. with notes for 5, 7 and 8 per cent. &c. … &c. &c.*

THE WORK IS DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, … TO THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE … BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and received in … the first twelve days the Patronage of JOHN … ADAMS, *President of the United States*; of THO… MAS JEFFERSON, *Vice President of the United … States, and President of the Senate*, of two-thirds … of the SENATORS and MEMBERS of the HOUSE … of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States; … *and of the Presidents and Directors of the different … Banks* UNANIMOUSLY, &c.—a list of the whole, … is printed and attached to the proposals.

It is evident that the work will be no trumpe… ry catch penny-thing; for I do assure the public … that the price of it is reduced very near *one half*, … according to the usual rate at which books sell; … and it is my full determination to render it, in … point of SUBJECT MATTER, a valuable acquisi… tion.

With respect to the accuracy of the Tables, … too much cannot be said; and I pledge myself … that a PREMIUM of not less than ONE HUN… DRED DOLLARS shall be offered to the first per… son who shall inform me of a *single error of one … cent*, according to the principle acted upon.

To do away all doubts with respect to the ex… pences of the undertaking, I do *most solemnly … declare* that they will amount to very near FOUR … THOUSAND DOLLARS, and perhaps more, inde… pendent of any remuneration for my own trou… ble in the *arduous business*, and the great expence … already incurred for specimens, proposals, ad… vertisements, handbills, &c. &c.

I do therefore trust with confidence, that gen… tlemen will continue to come forward with that … public spirit and generosity which characterise … the nation, and support the work by subscribing … to it without hesitation: otherwise it cannot be … published, and I must sit down to reflect upon … a CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

I am, with profound respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ROWLETT,
Accountant, Bank of North America.

Philadelphia, 21st March, 1800.

POSTSCRIPT. Gentlemen are respectfully … invited to see Specimens of the Tables, &c. ex… hibited at Messrs. BARKER'S Store, at Mr. MOR… ROW'S Inn, and the PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE, … Pittsburgh—at Mr. MONROE'S Inn, Canonsburg, … and at Washington.

And please be referred to the other advertise… ments which appear every day in some one of … the newspapers.

Subscribers are to pay *nothing until the book is … delivered* rigorously conformable to all stipulati… ons.

(*Copy-right secured according to Act of Congress on … 31st January*, 1800.)

Pittsburgh, …

A detachment of upwards … troops, under the command … arrived at the encampment, thir… place, on Thursday last.

The Hon. JOHN MARSH… has accepted his appointment to … State's Office.

MELANCHOLY ACC… On Wednesday last, JOHN … John Gordon, of Miller's Run, … was drowned in crossing Charti… dy was found some distance belo… cident happened.

The regiments to be disbande… of Congress, are the 5th, 6th, 7… 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th … permanent army establishment … one regiment of cavalry, comm… Watts; two regiments artillery … commanded by Colonel Burbe… ments of infantry commanded … tramck, Strong, Gaither, and …

By Yesterday's …TES, Pro…

RALEIGH. (North Caro… Captain John M'Alister, w… gusta on the 5th inst states, th… leaving Greensborough, a gen… tability had arrived there from … who informed that runners ha… Hawkins, with information … loaded with arms, ammunitio… had been sent from New Pro… G. Bowles, that it had been … where Bowles and some tho… but being closely pursued by … fels, only six kegs of powder, … twenty men could be got … Spaniards to possession of … murmuring and disturbance … among the Lower Creeks, … Bowles of the capture of th… Spaniards.

WILMINGTON, (De… Yesterday morning arrived … St. Thomas's, the brig Betse… of Philadelphia. She fired a sa… ved opposite the town. The … in 50,000 dollars—forty nine … ten thousand in bills.

PHILADELPHIA,

Extract of a letter from an A… in Paris, to his friend in Ne… 31st March.

"Our commissioners began … on the 27th, and I suspect … of a month or six weeks. … the propositions they have ma… ful leaves this for Dijon on … not expected the campaign will … and many believe in a peace, … probable. The flocks have … within a day or two. The go… fed an arrete for forming a … to sit at Paris, which will try … well by ships of government as… who are unfortunately capture… ter prospect of obtaining justic…

In a Paris paper of the 25th … the following article: They … under the date of the 13th Ma… can vessel from Bordeaux to … entered this port yesterday. … tured by an English privateer … the captain, a seaman, and … made themselves masters of he… lands, and the wind being … steered for this port.

Last Saturday, the 25th ins… London, the schooner Peggy, … ed States ship Trumbull, capt. … 6 guns, and has on board 70,0… from Port Republican bound to … Mumford Rogers, prize maste…

Yesterday morning, the Pre… ed States left this city, on his … of government, at the city of …

The Ship Active, Captain … Baltimore, on Friday last, in … diz. Captain Story brings di… American consul at Cadiz to… State. It was reported there, after remaining … the French government had ap… were humanely ta… of Spain for leave to march an… arrived yesterday a… and that the king of Spain had … undertake the invasion himself … posed would shortly take place.

A gentleman from North C… travelled much in that state, gi… ded to the great … cided opinion, that *Adams* [a]some of the physic… have the unanimous vote of tha… etofore to pronoun… fident and Vice President. …ow-ever; and whi… r attention to this d…

It is reported, that the Ch… is every probabilit… his Catholic Majesty's minist… ear escape that ma… recalled. It is also said, that t… been nominated to an importa… tion in an European Court.

General HENRY KNOX has … Frigate, Captain … present the town of Boston in th… Morris, were … of that State. of Gaudaloupe the … the Philadelphia …

The United States frigate C… from Hampton Roads on Thi… cruise.

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ons. It is, therefore, and gave it new luſtre
ſdom to adhere *brow*, and by the bright
ter where they a I ſaw her chide him in her
In order to effec ſtrike him in her petulance,
fix on two men, nd of her pleaſing pretump
ſatisfied with gazed *fondly* and fixedly on
opted by Waſhing he laughed alſo; but if ſhe
ffor can confide; ſpoke and looked ſub
eſident. This n to plead and ſue for recon-
e conſtitution; wh
ll vote for two p
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lams and general E
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the (Trenton) FEDERALIST.

LE READER.

ſhall be pleaſed to turn over the thir
the firſt book of the Prophet Eſdra
ere find it written to the following

ſ the (late) Preſident of the United States, whom ye may have read of i
ſ, believe, was made a great feaſt to all his
llowed, princes!—to his chief captains, an
ors of his hundred and twenty. F
and at the feaſt, three young a
les aroſe, and offered to ſpeak
nce before that great aſſembly
on turned on what was ſtrongeſt
that WINE is ſtrongeſt.—the ſ
WOMAN is the ſtrongeſt.
two firſt had ſpoken their ſenti
low and baſhful, aroſe the young
FAIR, and cooing *thrice* around
o forth, as the breathing of fai
inces! great is the ſtrength o
ed by the fluſhy and warm
therefore ſent WOMAN! *gentle*
leous Woman! to ſoothe, to
benefit of his maſ
on man in the meakneſs of w
brightneſs of the morning beam!
ibly infuſes love and delight in
ds his affections go forth upo
try.
ho planted the vineyard, an
ed the grape, were born of wo
oman alone the ſubject and the
exiſtence, with *all that can*
vantageous or deſirable!
forth in his weakneſs, and ſh
his ſtrength! he is ſoftened i
nouriſhed with her ſubſtance!
into his being, the *ſweetneſs of*
milk of his mother!
n, where would be father, or
child? Where the relations
connections of kindred? the
he wide w her in one
great br of man.
againſt you, inces and
ility of *weal* the fear
No, the co *comfort*
berty! the athed and
She tremb ou obey:
gnory on her domi
oluntary;
o man can
ment that
ſyſtem of
. Do we
th in the
our faces to every danger, at
ntries, to wind and bring home
ſure to our *Loves*:—even the
ſpoilers of mankind, grow
prerogative of female beau
'tis to live in kindly ſociety
they ſeek *war*, 'tis to pleaſe
t and renown of their valor.
he higheſt and mightieſt! the
lord of all temporal lords!
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War Department.

MARCH 12, 1800.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ſeparate propoſals will be received a the office of the Secretary of the Departmen of War, until the expiration of the 25th of July next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of October, 1800, to the 30th day of September, 1801, both days inclusive, within the two diſtricts hereinafter firſt mentioned; and alſo that ſeparate propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the expiration of the 25th day of July next enſuing, for ſupply of all rations which may be required as aforeſaid, from the 1ſt day of January in the year 1801, to the 31ſt day of December in the ſame year, both days inclusive, at the places and within the ſeveral ſtates herein after mentioned, viz.

Firſt. Propoſals to ſupply all rations, that may be required, at Oſwego; at Niagara; at Pittſburg; at Preſqu'iſle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati—at Picqua town, and Loramies ſtores—at Fort Wayne—at Fort Defiance—at any place below Fort Defiance, on the Miami river to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox, and Quatenon on the river Wabaſh; a Maſſac—at any place or places on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, above the mouth of the river Ohio, and upon the Illinois river.

Second. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi river, below the mouth of the river Ohio to the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Kentucky and within the ſaid ſtate; at Knoxville—at all other poſts and places within the ſtate of Tenneſſee—at South Weſt Point—at Tellico Blockhouſe—at St. Stevens, or other fort or poſt on the river Mobile or Tombigby, and any place or places within the Cherokee boundaries—below the ſouthern boundary of the ſtate of Tenneſſee and within the boundary of the United States.

Third. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required, at Point Petre—at Coleraine—at Savannah, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the ſtate of Georgia—at all forts or ſtations on the Occonee and Alatamaha, and at all other places in the Creek Nation, within the limits of the United States, where troops are or may be ſtationed.

Fourth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Johnſton, at Fort Pinckney, at Charleſton, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Fifth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at the Fort at Wilmington, Cape Fear; at Beacon Iſland, Ocracock; at Charlotte; at Fayetteville; at Sanſbury, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited in the ſtate of North Carolina.

Sixth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Norfolk, at Portſmouth, at Kempſville, at Charlotteville, at Winchester, at Staunton, at Richmond, at Alexandria, at Leeſburg, at Fredericksburg, at Carterſville at Harper's Ferry, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited, in the ſtate of Virginia,

Seventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Annapolis, at Frederick town, at Leonard town, at Hagers town, at Bladenſburg, at George town at Eaſtown, at the Head of Elk, and at any other place or places, where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maryland.

Eighth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Miffl n, at Philadelphia, at Darby, at Lancaſter, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, at Briſtol, at York town, at Carliſle, at Lewiſtown (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at Greensburg, at Waſhington, at Eaſtown, at Wilmington, at Chriſtiana, at Dover, or at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Delaware (except the Poſts within the ſtate of Pennſylvania, enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Ninth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hackenſac, at Elizabeth town, at New-Brunſwick, at Burlington, at Woodbury, at Trenton, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Jerſey.

Tenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at New-York, at Weſt Point, at Fluſhing, at Harlem, at Weſt Cheſter, at Poughkeepſie, at Kinderhook, at Stillwater, at Newburg, at Albany, at Conajoharie, at Cherry Valley, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of New York, except the poſts within the ſaid ſtate enumerated in the firſt propoſals aforeſaid.

Eleventh. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Hartford, at Hebron, at New London, at Brooklynn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at Guilford, at New Haven, at Fairfield, at Danbury, at Middletown, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Connecticut.

Twelfth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Fort Wolcott, at Brinton's Port, at Newport, at Providence, and at any place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Thirteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portland in the Diſtrict of Maine, Glouceſter, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, Boſton, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be ſtationed, marched or recruited within the limits of the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Fourteenth. Propoſals to ſupply all rations that may be required at Portſmouth, at Exeter, at Windſor, at Bennington, at Rutland, or at

The Ration to be ſupplied, is to conſiſt of the following articles, viz Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of fifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of freſh beef, or one pound ſalted beef, or three quarters of a pound of ſalted Pork; and when freſh meat is iſſued, ſalt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; ſoap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the propoſals will alſo extend to the ſupply of rum, whiſkey, or other ardent ſpirits at rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The propoſals will ſpecify the price of the ſeveral component parts of the rations, as well as thoſe of ſubſtitutes or alternatives to parts thereof.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the term of the propoſed contracts be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts on the weſtern waters, for at leaſt three months in advance, of good and wholeſome proviſions, as the ſame ſhall be required. It is alſo to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or poſts, to call for at ſeaſons when the ſame can be tranſported, or at any time in caſe of urgency, ſuch ſupplies of like proviſions in advance, as in the diſcretion of the commandant ſhall deemed proper. It is to be underſtood that the contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops, and at all loſſes, ſuſtained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the article captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters and the certificates of commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles, for which compenſation ſhall be claimed.

The privileges is to be underſtood to be reſerved to the United States of requiring, that none of the ſupplies which may be furniſhed under any of the propoſed contracts ſhall be iſſued, until the ſupplies which have or may be furniſhed under contracts now in force have been conſumed, and that a ſupply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed poſts on the ſea board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
t2oJ Secretary of War.

Glaſs Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a ſufficient number of the moſt approved European Glaſs Manufacturers, and having on hand a large ſtock of the beſt materials, of which their workmen are now employed, have the pleaſure of aſſuring the public, that *window-glaſs of a ſuperior quality* and of any ſize, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the ſhorteſt notice. Glaſs of larger ſizes, for other purpoſes may alſo be had, ſuch as for pictures, coach glaſſes, clock faces, &c Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may alſo be had, together with pocket flaſks, pickling jars, apothecary's ſhop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at leaſt 25 per cent lower than articles of the ſame quality brought from any ſea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on ſale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the ſtore of PRATHER & SMILEY Market ſtreet, Pittſburgh. t.b.c.

January 29—1800.

William Woods & Co.

Have on hand ſix or ſeven Ton of

BARR IRON,

which they will ſell at One Hundred Dollars per Ton.

They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

adapted to the ſeaſon, which they will ſell at a moderate advance.

Pittſburgh, April 18, 1800.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends and Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the ſign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of ſaid Town, where Travellers and others may be ſupplied with every thing neceſſary for their accommodation, and ſupplies for their journey thro' the wilderneſs.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Terms of ſubſcription, &c. for this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year; One Dollar to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder at the end of ſix months, if demanded.

Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 85 miles from Pittſburgh, and* 13 *from Franklin. The road from the Alleghany to Meadville croſſes at this place. The ſituation is well calculated for public buſineſs, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houſes are good for that part of the country, and* 11 *acres of clear land thereon.— An indiſputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r*
Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premiſes.*

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authoriſed to diſpoſe of 20 000 acres of United States Military Land, of the firſt quality. Perſons willing to purchaſe will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Waſhington, or at Mr. James Marſhall's, Charleſton, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.
Charleſtown, Brooke county,
Virginia, March 7, 1800.

THOMAS M'MILLEN,

Reſiding in the 4th Diſtrict, (M'Millen's Settlement)

HAVING received Draughts of the following Diſtricts, viz.—2d, 3d, 4th and 5th—purpoſes SHEWING DONATION LANDS upon the moſt reaſonable terms, to thoſe who may have occaſion to employ him.

March 27—1800

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittſburgh did, on the 20th day of November laſt, make an aſſignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all perſons againſt paying any debts due to the ſaid Larwill to any other perſon than the ſubſcribers reſiding in Pittſburgh, who is duly authoriſed to receive the ſame.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.
Pittſburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t. f.

TO PRINTERS

THE Subſcriber offers for SALE, (and poſſeſſion may be had immediately) one half of a

Printing-Office,

And Eſtabliſhment of a *WEEKLY NEWS PAPER*, on reaſonable terms.

THE ſituation is in UNION-TOWN, Fayette county, Pennſylvania—from the encouragement heretofore experienced, it will well worthy the attention of a Young Man who may wiſh to fix on a permanent place of reſidence—There is a great thoroughfare of travellers, and both Town and County are rapidly increaſing in population—Poſts from different quarters paſs through, ſo that papers can be diſtributed without the expence of employing private poſt riders.

The Office conſiſts of one complete PRESS and a variety of TYPE, with all other neceſſaries for carrying on Printing, almoſt one ſmall part of the purchaſe money will be demanded, and time will be given for the reſidue to anſwer the convenience of the purchaſer. Letters on the ſubject, poſt paid, directed to JOHN MOWRY, Union-Town, Pennſylvania will be punctually attended to.

April 18th, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living in Mifflin township, Alleghen county, near M'Kee's Port, on the 13th inſt. a black HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a little white on one hind foot, and a ſmall gig-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WHICHAM.

May 29 1800.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened a houſe of Entertainment at the ſign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, in Front-ſtreet near Market ſtreet, where he ſhall uſe his utmoſt endeavours, to give ſatisfaction to travellers and others who may pleaſe to call on him.

Pittſburgh, May 15, 1800.

N. B. He alſo wiſhes to acquaint the public that he follows the glazing buſineſs and cutting of glaſs to any pattern.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave four notes of hand for Twenty Five Pounds each, to John Boice of Tiller, of Racoon; the notes are payable annually, commencing the firſt of April, 1800 but, as the ſaid Boice has not fulfilled his contract, and I have reaſon to believe he cannot, I forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay them until he fulfils his bargain.

ts Reward.

from the ſubſcriber living in Allegheny county, on the boy named William Dick, *5 feet 6 inches high, and tow trowſers. The paid for apprehending ſaid*

…the treasure of harmony which prevails through-…at the state.

[*Boston Cent.*]

A GENERAL STATEMENT

of the Receipts *of the United States, from the commencement of the present Government, to the 31st December*, 1799.

	Dolls.	*Cts.*
Received from duties on merchandize and tonnage,	50,321,525	77
From spirits distilled in the U. States and other internal revenues,	3,622,568	93
From the postage of letters,	280,808	84
From fees on letters patent,	6,810	
From fees on land patents	300	
For debts due to the U. States under the late government,	62,586	72
From the Bank of the United States, being a loan made to effect a subscription for 5000 shares to said bank,	2,000,000	
From loans made at the bank of the U. States and other banks in anticipation of the revenue,	8,376,595	56
From the proceeds of foreign loans by bills sold on Amsterdam,	2,808,941	2
From the proceeds of bills drawn to effect a subscription to the bank of the U. States, which bills were afterwards cancelled,	2,000,000	
Proceeds of loans for which certificates were issued in 8 per cent stock,	5,000,000	
Do. do. 6 per cent. stock,	70,000	
From the proceeds of public lands,	100,339	84
From the proceeds of U. States bank stock,	1,384,260	
For dividends on capital stock in the bank of U. States,	901,920	
For interest on six per cent. stock purchased for remitting to Europe,	126,275	
From the proceeds of the sales of public stores,	5,533	
For interest due on notes of sundry persons,	17	54
Gained by a remittance in gold from Philadelphia to New-York,	6	28
For re-payments of monies advanced,	20,906	1
For cents and half cents coined at the mint,	48,041	42
From fines, penalties and forfeitures,	17,078	81
From the proceeds of prizes,	32,549	44
Total	77,177,274	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, April 18th, 1800.

The annual Receipts as exhibited in the foregoing statement agree with the accounts kept at the Treasury of the United States.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

ANNUAL RECEIPTS.

		Dolls.	*Cts.*
to the close of	1791	4,771,280	26
Leaving	1792	8,771,568	93
	1793	6,450,105	15
	1794	9,450,855	65
	1795	9,515,758	59
	1796	8,740,229	65
	1797	8,758,780	99
	1798	8,100,170	80
	1799	22,549,381	98
Total Receipts,	Dolls.	77,177,274	
Total Expenditure		75,015,406	33
Balance in the Treasury, 31st December, 1799,		2,161,867	67

The Sheep and the Bramble Bush.

A flock at twilled by a storm,
Seem'd kindly to cover a sheep:
Soon for a while he lay sheltered and warm,
It quietly sooth'd him to sleep.

The clouds are now scatter'd, the winds are at peace,
The sheep to his pasture's inclin'd:
But all the fell thickets lays hold of his fleece,
His coat is left forfeit behind.

My friend, who the thicket of law never tried,
Consider before you get in;
The judgment and justice are both on your side,
But, lose you'll be fleeced to the skin.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just opened a NEW STORE *of well chosen*

Dry Goods and Groceries,

in A. Watson's, Esq. house, Market street, which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1800.

Allegheny County, ss.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh, for the county of Allegheny, on Tuesday the 24th of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred, before the Hon. John M'Dowell, George Thompson, and George Wallace, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Reed, late of M'Kee's Port, in said county, for the benefit of the law for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court appoint the first Tuesday of August next for the hearing of the said petitioner and his creditors, and order that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Pittsburgh and one of the Washington newspapers for three weeks, the last of which to be fifteen days, at least, before hearing, of which all persons concerned will take notice.

By the Court,
T. BATES, Proth'y.

NOTICE.

THOMAS WILSON, is sorry to inform those indebted to him, that his arrangements are such as renders the most speedy method of obtaining payment absolutely necessary, that his books are now lodged with *Adamson Tannehill* Esq. for collection, and that all accounts, both small and large, not paid within thirty days, will positively be sued for. Any who make payment, so as to prevent suit, will have his warmest gratitude.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1800.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, wherein William Sansom is plaintiff, and Robert Morris, defendant, will be sold at Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, on Saturday the 16th day of August next,

Three Hundred & Eleven Tracts of Land, situate in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, north and west of the Allegheny river, surveyed on warrants under act of assembly of 3d of April, 1792, dated the 3d day of March, 1793, containing in the whole 102,027 acres or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of the said Robert Morris.

EPHRAIM JONES, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1800.

WASHINGTON.

GILBERT STUART having been appointed by the Legislatures of MASSACHUSETTS, and RHODE ISLAND to prepare FULL LENGTH PORTRAITS of the late Gen. WASHINGTON, takes this mode to apprise the Citizens of the United States, of his intention to publish Engravings of General WASHINGTON FROM THE MOUNT VERNON PORTRAIT, executed, upon a large scale, by an eminent Artist.

This advertisement (which has been suspended from motives of delicacy towards the afflicted family of MOUNT VERNON) is deemed to be peculiarly necessary, as *Mr. Stuart* has the mortification to observe, that without any regard to his property, or feelings, as an Artist, an engraving has recently been published in England; and is now offered for sale in America, copied from one of his Portraits of Gen. Washington.

Though Mr. Stuart cannot but complain of this invasion of his Copy right (a right always held sacred to the Artist, and expressly reserved on this occasion, as a provision for a numerous family) he derives some consolation from remarking, that the manner of executing Mr. *Heath's* engraving, cannot satisfy or supercede the public claim, for A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.

He therefore, respectfully solicits the assistance of the public on the following Conditions:

CONDITIONS.

1. That a full length engraving of Gen. Washington shall be delivered to each subscriber at the price of Twenty Dollars

2. That towards defraying the expences of the work, each subscriber shall pay in advance the sum of Ten Dollars, and the remainder of the price on the delivery of the Print.

Subscription Papers, containing a description of the Print and the size intended, will be ready in a few days.

ADAMS and *JEFFERSON.*

Mr. Stuart informs the Public that engravings from his Portraits of the President and Vice President are likewise preparing, under his immediate direction, and will be published in the course of a few weeks

N. B. The Editors of the Salem Gazette, Boston Centinel, and the Chronicle, the New York Gazette and Argus, the Trenton Gazette, the Pittsburgh Gazette, Baltimore Federal Gazette and Telegraphic, the Norfolk Herald and the Epitome of the Times, the Alexandria Times and the City Gazette, Charleston, S. C. are respectively requested to insert the above advertisement in their papers three times, and forward their accounts to the Office of the Philadelphia Gazette. June 9.

WHEREAS the subscriber has passed a note of hand for Fifty Pounds, dated the 18th day of May 1797, and payable the 1st day of May, 1799; upon which note there is twenty one pounds ten shillings paid. The said note is given to a certain Abialom Severens, for a tract of land, but for which he cannot make me a title. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it until said Severens fulfills his bargain.

MOSES M'COLLUM.

Near the forks of Big Beaver,
June 20, 1800.

Lost or Stolen, on Wednesday *the 25th instant, a green velvet Purse, containing a Bond for £. 100, given by James Lafferty, John Lafferty and Hugh Lafferty to the subscriber—also, a note of hand for 25 dollars, from Samuel Christy to Thomas Harrison, and assigned by Harrison to the subscriber. These papers can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, having stopped the payment, he will give a generous reward to any person who will deliver them to him, or to the Printer hereof*

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

June 27, 1800.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, near M'Kee's Port, on the 17th inst. a black HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, a small star in his forehead, a little white on one hind foot, and a small girth mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property pay charges, and take him away.

WILLIAM WHIGHAM.

May 29, 1800.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS *the subscriber gave Paul Zantzinger, of the Borough of Lancaster, in part payment for a Tract of land in Allegheny county, one bond payable on the 1st of October 1799, for one hundred and six dollars, the other payable the first day of October 1800, one hundred and sixty dollars. And whereas the above bonds were given, the said tract has been taken in execution by the Sheriff of said county, as the property of said Zantzinger—he is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title of said land is made good to me.*

BENJAMIN FOX.

June 26, 1800.

At a Court of Common Pleas held at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, the 24th day of June 1800, before the Hon. John M'Dowell, George Thompson and George Wallace, Esquires, Judges of the same Court.

ON the petition of John Morrison, of Allegheny aforesaid, praying to be discharged agreeable to the provisions of the acts of Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors. The Court order that the said John Morrison be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of August next, that his petition and the creditors may be then heard, that his creditors have due notice thereof to the end they may shew cause if any they have why he should not be discharged.

By the Court

T. BATES, Prothy.

By Yesterday's Mail.

NASHVILLE, May 28.

About the 10th instant, two Indians came to the settlement on Plum creek, above Blount, and stole two horses, they were pursued by six men till they came near Tenico, when four of their horses gave out; the two followed on to the river, where they discovered the Indians, fired on them, killed and wounded the other. The pursuers recovered their horses and returned home.

We understand, that through the medium of captain Lewis, the difference between the Cherokees and Chickasaws (as mentioned in a late paper) is amicably settled.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.

The President of the United States arrived in town yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, from the city of Washington, on his journey to the town in Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from Maryland.

"Our Jacobins are much alarmed; lest we should take a leaf out of their book and follow the example of Virginia in our mode of changing our Executive. They are strenuously exerting to prevent the measure, and are deservedly execrated at for thus calling a censure on their party.

We are sorry to announce, that the capture of the ship Ariel, Coates, from Canton for this port, is confirmed. A letter received this morning, states that captain Hampton, who has arrived at Wilmington (Del.) states, that at St. Thomas, he was informed by Mr. Coppinger, a merchant of this city, that he had received a letter from a gentleman at Guadaloupe, stating that the ship had arrived there on the 23d of May, after a severe engagement, in which a number of the crew had been killed.

It is not ascertained what of the crew fell among the killed: and it would perhaps be an unjustifiable violence on the feelings of those who have friends on board, were we to publish to state particulars upon the authority of rumor—A day or two will no doubt furnish us with correct and undoubted information on this subject.

The French privateer which fought and captured the Ariel, of this port, on the 14th May last, was shortly afterwards chased by a sloop of war, supposed the United States brig Eagle, and finding she came up fast, they threw their boat, and six guns overboard: at sun set the brig hauled her wind and stood to the north. The privateer has since arrived at St. Martins, without seeing any other vessel.

The brig Acteon, captain Whitwell, from Orleans, bound to New-York, caught fire from some unknown cause, on or about the 17th inst. The crew and passengers, amounting to 17, got to the long-boat, and after remaining 18 hours in that situation, were humanely taken up by a pilot-boat, which arrived yesterday at Mifflin.

WE learn that, judging from the state of the atmosphere, the temperature of the weather, and other natural causes, added to the great filth of the city at present; some of the physicians amongst the foremost, heretofore to pronounce the approach of the Yellow-fever; and who have been celebrated for their attention to this disease, have said, that there is every probability that Philadelphia will this year escape that malignant disorder.

The Philadelphia Frigate, Captain Barry, and the Adams, captain Morris, were at Cape Nichola Mole in company to leeward of Guadaloupe the 23d of May last, all well. The Philadelphia sailed

Department.

MARCH 12, 1800.

HEREBY GIVEN,

Proposals will be received at Secretary of the Department xpiration of the 25th of July supply of all rations, which the use of the United States, October, 1800, to the 30th 1801, both days inclusive, thin the two districts herein ed; and also that separate ceived at the said office un the 25th day of July next of all rations which may be from the 1st day of Janu to the 31st day of Decem. both days inclusive, at the e several states herein after

o supply all rations, that Oswego; at Niagara; at ; at Michilimackinac; Le Pœuf; at Cincinnati— Loramies stores—at Fort nce—at any place below Miami river to Lake Erie; station on the river Wa, any place or places on the Mississippi, above the mouth to upon the Illinois river.

to supply all rations that required, at any place or places, on the of the Mississippi river, below the mouth ver Ohio to the southern boundary of of Kentucky and within the said state; ville—at all other posts and places with. e of Tennessee—at South West Point— o Blockhouse—at St. Stevens, or other post on the river Mobile or Tombigby, place or places within the Cherokees—below the southern boundary of of Tennessee and within the boundary of ed States.

Proposals to supply all rations that required, at Point Petre—at Coosaw—at ah, and at any other place or places troops are or may be stationed, marched ted within the state of Georgia—at all stations on the Oconnee and Alatamaha, all other places in the Creek Nation, the limits of the United States, where re or may be stationed.

Proposals to supply all rations that required at Fort Johnson, at Fort Pinckney, Charleston, or at any other place or where troops are or may be stationed or recruited in the state of South Car.

Proposals to supply all rations that required at the Fort at Wilmington ear; at Beacon Island, Ocracock; at ; at Fayetteville; at Salisbury, or at place or places where troops are or stationed, marched or recruited in the orth Carolina.

Proposals to supply all rations that quired at Norfolk, at Portsmouth, at at Winchester, at ria, at Leesville at Harper's ferry or places l, marched or ops are or may be in the state of Virginia.

Proposals to supply all rations that required at Fort M'Henry, at Baltimore, at Frederick town, at Leonard Rogers town, at Bladensburg, at George Easttown, at the Head of Elk, and at place or places, where troops are or stationed, marched or recruited within of the state of Maryland.

Proposals to supply all rations that quired at Fort Mifflin, at Philadelphia, at Lancaster, at Wilkesbarre, at Reading, Bristol, at York town, at Carlisle, at (Mifflin county) at Bedford, at rg, at Washington, at Easttown, at on, at Christiana, at Dover, or at any e or places where troops are or may ed, marched or recruited within the e states of Pennsylvania and Delaware, Posts within the state of Pennsylvania, in the first proposals aforesaid.

Proposals to supply all rations that equired at Hackensac, at Elizabeth New-Brunswick, at Burlington, at , at Trenton, and at any other place where troops are or may be stationed, or recruited within the limits of the ty.

Proposals to supply all rations that quired at New-York, at West Point, at Harlem, at West Chester, at ge, at Kinderhook, at Stillwater, at at Albany, at Conjoharie, at Cherry at any other place or places where or may be stationed, marched or re hin the limits of the state of New pt the posts within the said state en the first proposals aforesaid.

Proposals to supply all rations that rted at Hartford, at Hebron, at New Brooklyn, at Wyndham, at Litchfield, at New Haven, at Fairfield, , at Middletown, and at any other ces where troops are or may be staed or recruited within the limits of Connecticut.

Proposals to supply all rations that red at Fort Wolcott, at Burton's sport, at Providence, and at any aces where troops are or may be arched or recruited within the limits of Rhode Island.

Proposals to supply all rations required at Portland in the Dist. Gloucester, Cape Ann, Salem, Marblehead, at Springfield, at Uxbridge, other place or places where troops be stationed, marched or recruited limits of the state of Massachu

Proposals to supply all rations required at Portsmouth, at Exeter, at Bennington, at Rutland, or a may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of New Hampshire and Vermont.

The Ration to be supplied, is to consist of the following articles, viz. Eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained one quart of rice, or one and a half pound of sifted or boulted indian meal, one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or one pound salted beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted Pork; and when fresh meat is issued, salt, at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations; soap at the rate of four pounds, and candles at the rate of a pound and a half for every hundred rations.

It is expected the proposals will also extend to the supply of rum, whiskey, or other ardent spirits at rate of half a gill per ration, and Vinegar at the rate of two quarts for every hundred rations. The proposals will specify the price of the several component parts of the rations, as well as those of substitutes or alternatives for parts thereof.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the western waters, for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places, or posts, to call for at seasons when the same can be transported, or at any time in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and all losses, sustained, by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the article captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters and the certificates of commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles, for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privileges is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of requiring, that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under contracts now in force have been consumed, and that a supply in advance may be always required at any of the fixed posts on the Sea-board or Indian frontiers not exceeding three months.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.

t2cJ.

ZADOK CRAMER,

Book Binder and Stationer,

WITH pleasure informs the people of this Western Country that he has commenced his business in Pittsburgh, where he means to carry it on extensively. He flatters himself, that, tho' the materials of Blank Books come considerably higher on this side the mountains than they do in the larger cities over them, he will be able to manufacture them nearly, if not quite, as cheap as they can be purchased any where in the state; and he is confident, that every well wisher to infant manufactories, will not hesitate a moment to encourage that which tends to the advancement of the interest of this western country.

BOOK-BINDING,

in all its variety will be carried on with neatness and dispatch. Orders from the towns or country will be thankfully received and punctually attended to, and he pledges himself that no pains shall be spared in having them well executed.

A great variety of blank books will be kept constantly on hand for the convenience of those who purchase to sell again, in which case, a proper reduction will be made. Persons transmitting orders will please be particular in their directions, mentioning the quantity of quires, the manner bound, whether whole or half—the form of ruling, and the form of the book, whether broad or long folio, broad or long quarto, foolscap, medium, or royal; this is necessary in order to please persons so ordering, there being a great variety of books under the name of blank-books.

He has just opened a large and general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms. The assortment being too large (it consisting of nearly eight hundred volumes) for a weekly paper to admit the name of the author, and subject of each particular book, a sketch of the subjects can only be given, viz.

History,	The Classicks, and other School Books of all kinds,
Travels,	Novels and Romances,
Voyages,	Plays and Farces,
Geography,	Pamphlets, a great variety,
Biography,	A complete set of Surveying Instruments, Compass, &c.
Mathematicks,	Writing Paper by the ream or quire,
Divinity,	Parchment,
Philosophy,	Hanging Paper,
Law,	Blanks,
Politicks,	Pasteboards, &c. &c.
Literature,	
Physic,	
Poetry,	
Farriery,	
Husbandry,	
Botany;	

It is his determination to keep a constant supply of the classical authors and all other books made use of in the academies and schools of this country; orders for which will be thankfully received.—The necessity of this is obvious; ng very few academies, whose students a ne of them, loseing a great part of the for the want of a proper supply of those l

☞ Clean Linen and Cotton I be taken in exchange for Books and S as also good Sheep and Calves Skins, ed

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Terms of subscription, this Gazette.

Two Dollars a year Dollar to be paid at th of subscribing, the rer at the end of six months, manded.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; those exceeding a square in proportion.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE, (and possession may be had immediately) one half of a

Printing-Office,

And Establishment of a *WEEKLY NEWS PAPER*, on reasonable terms.

THE situation is in UNION-TOWN, Fayette county, Pennsylvania—from the encouragement heretofore experienced, it will be well worthy the attention of a Young Man who may wish to fix on a permanent place of residence—There is a great thoroughfare of strangers, and both Town and County are rapidly increasing in population—Posts from different quarters pass through, so that papers can be distributed without the expence of employing private post riders.

The Office consists of one complete PRESS and a variety of TYPE, with all other necessaries for carrying on Printing, almost new. A small part of the purchase money will only be demanded, and time will be given for the residue to answer the convenience of the purchaser—Letters on the subject, post paid, directed to JOHN MOWRY, Union-Town, Pennsylvania, will be punctually attended to.

April 18th, 1800.

Notice.

WHEREAS William Larwill, of the Borough of Pittsburgh did, on the 20th day of November last, make an assignment of his property unto Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, merchants, of Philadelphia, unto whom he is largely indebted. This is therefore to forwarn all persons against paying any debts due to the said Larwill to any other person than the subscriber residing in Pittsburgh, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

WILLIAM GAZZAM.

Pittsburgh, 22d Dec. 1798. t. f.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY,

RESIDING at *Charlestown*, mouth of Buffaloe, Brooke county, Virginia, in the vicinity of the Seven Ranges and Military Land of the United States, North Western Territory, will act as agent for persons at a distance who own lands there, to pay taxes, or sell the land on commission, &c. He will be occasionally on the lands, and at all times will have a surveyor and woodsman ready to go to any tract where they may be required, so that owners or purchasers may not be unnecessarily delayed.

May 12, 1800.

One Hundred Acres of Land,

To be Sold.

SITUATE *on the Franklin Road, 55 miles from Pittsburgh, and 13 from Franklin. The road from the Allegheny to Meadville crosses at this place. The situation is well calculated for public business, particularly a Tavern. The Land is good, and the Houses are good for that part of the country, and 12 acres of clear land thereon.—An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to*

JAMES M'CLARAN, *jun'r.*

Jan. 9—1800.——t.f. *on the premises*

Glass Manufactory.

THE proprietors of the PITTSBURGH GLASS WORKS, having procured a sufficient number of the most approved European Glass-Manufacturers, and having on hand a large stock of the best materials, on which their workmen are now employed, have the pleasure of assuring the public, that window-glass of a superior quality and of any size, from 7 by 9 to 18 by 24 inches, carefully packed in boxes containing 100 feet each, may be had at the shortest notice. Glass of larger sizes, for other purposes may also be had, such as for pictures, coach glasses, clock faces, &c Bottles of all kinds and of any quantity may also be had, together with pocket flasks pickling jars, apothecary's shop furniture, or other hollow ware, the whole at least 25 per cent. lower than articles of the same quality brought from any sea port in the United States. A liberal allowance will be made on sale of large quantities. Orders from merchants and others will be punctually attended to on application to

JAMES O'HARA,
or
ISAAC CRAIG,
or at the store of PRATHER & Sp—
Market street, Pittsburgh. t.b

January 29—1800.

A Variety of

BLANKS

For Sale at this Printing O

PROPOS

FOR PUBLISHING BY S

An Abridge

OF THE

Laws of Pennsy

1st. THAT the work now come contain a complete Digest o from the first settlement of the State of the last Session of Assembly, so far as concern the Commonwealth at large.

2d. That, as none but the public Acts force will be inserted, the whole shal be ed in a large octavo volume, well printed o paper.

3d. That an Appendix shall be added, taining a great variety of Precedents (founde the several Acts) for the use of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Attornies and Conveyancers, with a complete Index to the whole.

4th. That the work shall be delivered to the Subscribers (neatly bound and lettered) at five dollars, one half of which is to be paid at the time of subscribing and the residue on the delivery of the work.

It has long been a subject of regret that a knowledge of the Laws of this State has not been more generally diffused amongst the Citizens at large, to whatever cause this may be owing, it will, I conceive, be obvious that the work now proposed must, in a great degree, contribute to lessen this evil in future, by putting it in the power of every one to acquire that necessary knowledge, without much study or expence, at the same time affording the means, to every person concerned, of carrying the Laws into effect, by the Forms of Business it contains.

COLLINSON READ.

Philadelphia, March 20th, 180

Subscriptions for the above Work will be taken at the Public Offices in Pittsburgh and Greensburgh, and by the Printer hereof, until the first day of July next, after which the price to non subscribers will be considerably encreased.

For Sale.

FOUR *Hundred Acres of first rate Land on the Ohio River, with considerable improvement, the greater part River Bottom.—One Hundred and Fifty acres on the Monongahela, well improved—Eight Hundred acres, on Eagle creek, in the Western Territory, six miles from the Three Islands. The above Land, or any part of it will be sold at a very reduced price. For terms apply to*

ADAMSON TANNEHILL, or
JEREMIAH BARKER, Esquires,
in Pittsburgh.

May 12, 1800.

United States Military Land,

FOR SALE.

I AM authorised to dispose of 20,000 acres of United States Military Land, of the first quality. Persons wishing to purchase will please apply at Mr. John Purviance's in Washington, or at Mr. James Marshall's, Charleston, Brooke county, Virginia.

WILLIAM M'CLUNEY.

Charlestown, Brooke county, Virginia, March 7, 1800.

Just arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

BEGS leave to inform the public that he has opened a house of Entertainment at the Sign of the *INDIAN QUEEN*, in Front street, near Market street, where he shall use his utmost endeavours to give satisfaction to travellers and others who may please to call on him.

Pittsburgh, May 15, 1800.

N. B. He also wishes to acquaint the public that he follows the glazing business and cutting of glass to any pattern.

New Tavern at Chilicothe.

Thomas Gregg,

RESPECTFULLY *informs his Friends & Travellers, that he has opened a Tavern in Chilicothe, at the sign of the* Green Tree, *near the centre of said Town, where Travellers and others may be supplied with every thing necessary for their accommodation, and supplies for their journey into the wilderness.*

Chilicothe, October 5, 1799. 6m.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the commons of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 19th instant a dark bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 3 years old, a natural trotter, has a small star in his forehead, a small saddle mark, and little white on his near hind foot, not branded. Whoever delivers said Horse to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.

ABNER UTDEGRAFF

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1800.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave four notes of hand Twenty Five Pounds each, to John Boice Tiller, of Racoon; the notes are payable ually, commencing the first of April, 1 it, as the said Boice has not fulfilled his act, and I have reason to believe he can forwarn all persons from taking an assign said notes, as I am determined not pa them until he fulfils his bargain.

THOMAS SAMU

May 26, 1800.